1: Gayton, Anna H. Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography (Vol. 1, Tulare Lake, Southern Valley, and Central Foothill Yokuts; Vol. 2, Northern Foothill Yokuts and Western Mono). Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1948.

Pp. Vol. 1, viii, 1-141, 1 plate, 14 text figures, 4 maps, bibliography
Vol. 2, viii, 158 (143-301), 1 plate, 5 text figures, 5 maps, bibliography

[Omitted from the Files: pp. 254-290, dealing with Western Mono.]

Yale: Nk10 .+C24. 10

[This source was compiled by the author, a well known anthropologist, during field trips made during the years 1925-1930, as well as from the field notes of Mrs. A. Rogers (in reference to the Chukchansi), and other published materials on the Yokuts and Western Mono. The material is well organized and precise in its presentation of Yokut and Western Mono ethnography. A major point of emphasis in this source is on special ceremonies, shamans, curing and the obtaining of shamanistic powers. Data pertaining to the Mourning Ceremony have been placed in category 769. Information on the transitional Yokuts-Western Mono groups have been marked both for Yokuts NS29 and Western Mono NS25. . Analyst]

Field date: 1925-1930
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1959

2: Kroeber, Alfred L. Handbook of the Indians of California. Berkeley: California Book Company Ltd., 1953.

Pp. xviii, 973; foreword; preface; 17 tables; 83 illustrations; 78 text figures

HRAF copy

[Only pp. 474-543 of this source have been processed]

[The Yokut section of Kroeber's Handbook deals primarily with geography, social institutions, religious cults and material culture. The information is concise as would be expected in a work of this nature. Illustrations of material culture items are included.

This book was originally published in 1925, as Bulletin No. 78 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1918
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

3: Latta, Frank Forrest. Handbook of Yokuts Indians. Oildale, California: Bear State Books, 1949

Pp. xiii, 287; 51 photographs; end map (inside cover)

Yale: C63.162

[This source is a general ethnography of the Yokuts Indians of the San Joaquin Valley, California. Much of the information collected by the author for this book was obtained from aged native informants who remembered the old customs and traditions no longer in existence. The following subjects are covered; tribal geography, the Yowlumne, trade, dress and communication; houses and housekeeping, foodstuffs, games, hunting and fishing, basketry, artistry, language and names, stories and ceremonies, and Indian statements (a collection of biographies from various informants). Most of the photographs reproduced in this source are of poor quality primarily because of their age.

The author, an amateur ethnologist, is now the Director of the Kern County Museum at Bakersfield, California, where he taught school from 1915-1945. He became interested in the history of his home area at an early age, and as a result has collected a great many documents, photographs, and

3: Latta, Frank Forrest.

statements of early pioneers and Indian informants pertinent to his historical interests. --Analyst]

Field date: 1923-1948
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Educator-5
Processed in 1960

4: Gayton, Anna H. Culture-Environment Integration. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 2, pp. 252-268. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1946.

HRAF copy

[This paper deals with the relationship of cultural and environmental integration in Yokut and Western Mono society. In describing this relationship, Gayton indicates how the environment functions as a cultural stabilizer in the society, and may even act as an active cultural integrator. In the process of working out her hypothesis the author presents much additional ethnographic information on the Yokuts and Western Mono, especially in regard to their annual cycles of work and leisure, trade relationships, beliefs about the earth and universe, chronolgy, mythology and customs and beliefs associated with animals.

The author is a professional anthropologist from the University of California. --Analyst]

Field date: 1925-1930
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

5: Gayton, Anna H. Yokuts and Western Mono Pottery-Making. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 239-255. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1929.

Yale: C52.07.24

[This source is devoted to a study of the methods and techniques of pottery-making by the Yokuts and Western Mono Indians of California, which are treated as being essentially identical in nature within these two groups. The information in this paper was obtained by the writer during a field trip made for the Department of Anthropology, University of California, during the years 1925-1927. In addition to the data collected on this field trip, the author has also incorporated information on the stylistic differentiation of Yokut and Western Mono pottery as obtained from thirty-four museum specimens. In general, this source deals with methods of pottery making (coiling and shaping), methods of making clay pipes, shapes and uses of wares, and the distribution of pottery-making in the San Joaquin valley.

The author of this article, Anna H. Gayton, was at the time of publication a professional anthropologist on the staff of the University of California. --Analyst]

Field date: 1925-1927
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

6: Gayton, Anna H. Yokuts-Mono Chiefs and Shamans. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 24, No. 8, pp. 361-420. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1930.

Yale: C52.07.24

[The material for this source was collected by the author for the Department of Anthropology, University of California, during various field trips made between the years 1925-1928.

In this study the writer's primary concern is with the powers and social functions of chiefs and shamans. The author supplies much additional information regarding the social statuses of chiefs and shamans, their interrelationships, their political and religious affiliations and duties, and mythological origins. Information on tribal organization, minor officials, and sorcery is also included. An excellent summary of the material with the conclusions derived thereof may be found on pp. 407-417. Gayton treats the Yokuts and Western Mono as identical in political structure. --Analyst]

Field date: 1925-1928
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

7: Powers, Stephen. Tribes of California. Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. 3, pp. 369-392. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877.

Yale: Se8.O23.3

[The material for this source comprises chapter 35 of Powers' Tribes of California, and is, in general, a relatively brief ethnographic sketch of Yokuts culture as it existed in the 1870's. The author was a professional journalist, although one of the most outstanding authorities on the California Indians of his time. Some of the aspects of Yokut culture given special attention by the author are: chieftainship; Yokuts prophets and magicians; weapons; foods; gambling; medical practices; disposal of the dead; and ceremonials, particularly the cyclic mourning ceremonies for the dead. --Analyst]

Field date: 1871-1876
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Journalist-5
Processed in 1960

8: Kroeber, Alfred L. The Yokuts Language of South Central California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 2, pp. 165-172, 308-377. Berkeley: The University Press, 1907.

Yale: C 52. O7. 2

/This source deals primarily with the linguistic relations between the various subgroups constituting the Yokuts, and to a lesser degree with the linguistic affiliations between the Yokuts language and that of neighboring tribal groups– Wintun, Maidu, Pomo, Yuki, Washo, Costano, and Miwok. The work was first undertaken by the author in 1900 for the California Academy of Sciences, and later completed under the sponsorship of the Ethnological and Archaeological Survey of California, between the years 1902-1904.

Parts I and II of this paper dealing with the Yaudanchi and Yauelmani dialects respectively, (pp. 173-307), have not been processed for this source because of the highly specialized nature of the linguistic material contained therein. Part III of

8: Kroeber, Alfred L.

this source deals briefly with various other dialects of the Yokuts language, and includes many representative examples of short texts. A number of linguistic comparisons and summaries are presented in this section, especially in the last few pages of the work entitled "Status of Yokuts Among the Languages of California." --Analyst/

Field Date: 1900-1904
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1960

9: Gifford, Edward Winslow. Dichotomous Social Organization in South Central California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 11, pp. 291-296. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1916.

Yale: C52.07 11

[The following study is the result of preliminary investigations made by the author in his study of the geographical limits of moiety organization among the California Indians. Tribes used to compile the results of this study were the Chukchansi, Gashowu and Tachi Yokuts, and the North Fork, Inyo and Bridgeport Mono, as well as the Tübatulabal and Kawaiisu. --Analyst]

Field date: 1913-1916
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

10: Beals, Ralph L. and Joseph A. Hester, Jr. A Lacustrine Economy in California. In Miscellanea Paul Rivet Octogenario Dicata, Vol. I, pp. 211-217. Mexico: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México for XXXI Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, 1958.

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[This is a study in the ecology of the Tachi Yokuts north and west of Tulare Lake, whose culture was significantly influenced by the immediate lake and desert environment. The authors give a brief but adequate description of this environment, indicate how it affected the Tachi material culture and how the latter differs from the culture of the surrounding Yokuts groups. Finally, the authors discuss the social organization and conclude that the differences in material culture derived from the environment are not paralleled to any significant extent by differences in the social organization. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologists-4, 5
Processed in 1960

11: Gayton, Anna H. Estudillo Among the Yokuts: 1819. In R. H. Lowie, ed., Essays in Anthropology presented to A. L. Kroeber, pp. 67-85. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1936.

Yale: Nk12. 936e

[The material for this source was obtained from the diary of Lieutenant José María Estudillo, commandant of a party of Spaniards who in the year 1819 penetrated into the San Joaquin valley of California on a missionizing expedition. Through the efforts of the author, a copy of this diary was obtained from the Bancroft Library at the University of California and translated into English.

Although this source is limited in terms of ethnographic data, it does present a general picture of the region as it existed in the early days of the 19th century; a picture which in many cases has undergone numerous changes since the time of the writing. It is interesting to note, however, that while Estudillo's data are somewhat meager in quantity, they were not lacking in quality, for much of his original data was verified through the works of later ethnologists, dealing with the same native cultures. Ethnographic data given in these pages pertain to intertribal relations, diet, hunting, mourning ceremonies and feasts and hospitality. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Analyst: John Beierle
Processed in 1960

12: Cook, Sherburne F. The Aboriginal Population of the San Joaquin Valley, California. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 31-80. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1955.

5 maps

Yale: Nk10 +C24 16/2

[This source is an extremely detailed analysis of historical documents and ethnographic reports pertaining to the San Joaquin Valley, which are examined with a view towards making an accurate estimate of the original population. The author concerns himself with two periods, ca. 1810-1820 and ca. 1850-1860. The estimates for the later period depend generally on ethnographic records and census reports by the first United States settlers in the valley. The estimates for the earlier period depend almost entirely on manuscript records left by Mexican and Spanish ecclesiastics and laymen, all of which are in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. The author uses a variety of methods to reconstruct the past

12: Cook, Sherburne F.

history of the valley and finally arrives at an estimate for the earlier period two to four times as great as any previous estimate. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Demographer-4
Processed in 1960

13: Riddell, Francis A. Notes on Yokuts Weather Shamanism and the Rattlesnake Ceremony. The Masterkey, Vol. 29, pp. 94-98. Los Angeles Southwest Museum, May-June, 1955.

1 plate

Yale: C52 320m 29

[This source describes a rainmaking and rattlesnake ceremony witnessed by a half-Mexican half-Yokuts informant when he was a boy. It also includes a short paragraph on his grandmother's contact with missions in California. The author, an ethnologist, did fieldwork among the Yokuts.--Analyst]

Field date: 1949
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

14: Hatch, James. Tachi Yokuts Music. The Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers, No. 19, pp. 47-55. Berkeley: University of California, Fall, 1958.

Yale: Nk10. 3 + K92D.19

[This article is primarily concerned with the stylistic modifications of Tachi music and songs since they were first recorded by A. L. Kroeber in 1904 on cylinders, later in 1940 by Mrs. Margaret Cummin on disks, and finally by the author himself in 1957. In the process of his analysis the author gives some interesting characterizations of the Tachi singers, as well as ethnographic notes on the origin and types of songs sung by these performers. In summary the author points out that while the Tachi have come in contact with many other peoples of dissimilar linguistic affiliations, their songs and music, as a whole, have retained their distinctiveness, despite their dissociation from the original ceremonies for which they were intended, and despite syllabic changes in the language itself.

The actual musical transcriptions which follow the text of this article have not been processed for this file. --Analyst]

Field date: 1957
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1960

15: Kroeber, Alfred L. Yokuts Names. Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. 19, pp. 142-143. Boston and New York: Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1906.

Yale: Nkg10 J82 v.19-20

[This article describes the Yokuts' practice of giving two names to an individual and relates this to the taboo on speaking the names of deceased persons who have served as namesakes. A list of some names for men and women is also given. --Analyst]

Field date: 1900-1906
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

16: Gayton, Anna H. and Stanley S. Newman. Yokuts and Western Mono Myths. Anthropological Records, Vol. 5, pp. i-viii, 1-110. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1940.

Yale: Nk10 .C24 5.

[Only pp. i-viii, 1-15 have been processed.]

[Only Part I, General Considerations, has been processed for the files. Those parts not processed include new myth material, abstracts of and comparative notes on previously collected myths, an appendix of tribal provenience of abstracted myths, bibliography, and index of catch words. The part processed first presents one myth as a representative type of Yokuts literature. The style is then discussed by the authors, first in its aspects which are the result of or at least reflect the limitations of the language. Then, the narrative style is analyzed to illustrate conventional presentation by the Yokuts. Finally, the cultural position of the Yokuts among other California tribes, as indicated in their mythology, is presented. Although the principal subjects discussed are linguistics, literature and mythology, some cultural material is included. --Analyst]

Field date: 1930-1931 Evaluation: Linguists-5
Analyst: George R. Bedell Processed in 1961